

The Saturday Evening Post.

VOL. II.—No. 46.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 19, 1823.

Whole No. 90

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 33 Market street, north side, four doors below Second street, at

\$2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.



FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A PICTURE.
—Do remember a host of poets,
With flowing pen, and overwhelming dullness,
Telling a rhyme—wretched were their lines,
Begot genius never fixed a single thought;
But in their song some idle tale was told
With fully stuff'd—and other lines
Of shadow'd fancies—and for their verse!
A haggard account of strained numbers,
Bath rhymes, stolen thoughts, and plagiarised
concepts.

Sight and old—remnants of rhyme,
Most thickly scattered to make up a show.
Many there parts, to myself I said,
And it a man doth need a poison now,
Here is a dose for him in every line:
Of this same thought already has forever
My present song—been sung in former verse
And as I remember, spoke at length—Of these
By long shall now be closed.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MELODY.
—When first I saw thee in thy pride,
There's many did surround thee
And praise bestow'd, on every side
With Beauty's wreath had crown'd thee.
And in thy smile there's many hung,
Who could have sworn they lov'd thee,
But they were cold, and they who clung
To hope, despaired to move thee.
Yes, thou wert cold to all
But one, whose charms had mov'd thee,
And that hast had thy fall,
For he hath never lov'd thee.

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When thus surrounded by a train
Of those who did adore thee,
I fed the charm, I knew 'twas vain
To lay my heart before thee.
But yet in secret many a sigh
Remembrance would elicit,
And I have kept a jealous eye,
Wherever thou didst visit.

Yes, I have watch'd thee still,
Have seen others greet thee,
Have follow'd thee at will,
But never dared to meet thee.

And I have seen them one by one
Or those who did caress thee,
None at last, and thou hadst none
To soothe thee, or to bless thee.
And they who flattered'd, they who learn'd
To savor, they knew no pleasure,
When absent from thee, never return'd
To claim the bounteous treasure.

But what is that to thee,
But one thou wouldest have taken,
And he deserves to be
Forgotten and forsaken.

When last I saw thee in thy tall,
There's none who did surround thee,
They were deserted, ay, by all
That ever hadst around thee.
In thy step, or in thine eye,

There's none might read thy story;
Thy step was firm, thy front was high,
Thou seemed in all thy glory.

I've seen thee since, and oft
The same, yet caught thee sighing;
Peace to thy shade, and soft
The place, where thou art lying.

M. L.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

THE COT IN THE GLEN.

It is not the star of the evening o'er-topping,
With fair bright radiance the dim azure hill,
The green forests far up the wide valley sloping,
The gleam of the lake, or the sound of the rill,
The tempt me at twight to wander thus lonely,
So far from the din and the bustle of men;
A magic, a magic, that charms for me only,
Surrounds with its halo yon cot in the glen!

How sweet, far remote from all tumult and danger,
Is here in this valley to pass the long year,
Friendship and peace lift the latch to the stranger,
And chase off the anguish of pale sorrow's tear!
Enter not at morn, when the young sun is shin-

ing.
When birds are awake, and flocks bleat in the

green,
Bid to catch his last beams, with my loved one
returning.

In the bower, by the side of yon cot in the glen!

O! Mary, thou knowest not how often a pleasure,
Towards thy soft image, hath given to my heart,
Like the spirit, that wanders beside buried treasures;

We step ever lead to the spot where thou art,

When may the day come—dome it will ever!
The brightest and best in futurity's ken
When fate may ordain us no longer to sever,
Sweet girl of my heart, from the cot in the glen!

ON PRAYER.

Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,
Unseen or unexpressed;

The motion of a hidden fire,
That trembles in the breast.

Prayer is the burden of a sigh,
The falling of a tear;

The upward glancing of an eye,
When none but God is near.

Prayer is the simplest form of speech

That infant lips can try;

Prayer the sublimest strains that reach

The majesty on high.

Prayer is the Christian's vital breath,

The Christian's native air;

His watchword at the rates of death,

He enters Heaven with prayer.

Prayer is the contrite sinner's voice,

Returning from his ways;

Wide angels in their song rejoice,

And cry, "Behold he prays."

In prayer on earth, the saints are one

In word, in deed, in mind;

When with the Father and the Son

Sweet fellowship they find.

One prayer is made on earth alone,

The Holy Spirit pleads;

And Jesus on the eternal throne,

For sinners intercedes.

O! Then, by whom we come to God,

The Life, the Truth, the Way!

The path of Prayer thyself hast trod—

Lead, teach us how to pray.

Lines written by a Lady in a low state of Health.
From dreams of life and joy—and human ill,
Soon shall death's iron hand, my spirit free;
Dissolve the insidious charm which nature feels,
And place me where all is reality.

Beyond this rolling sphere's contracted lines,
Earth points my prospects to a land more fair,
Where endless day in full meridian shines,
And not one cloud o'ercasts the atmosphere.

When heaven the mandate seals, and ghastly
death

Shall chill the vital fluid in my veins,
May some kind angel watch the expiring breath,
And wait my soul to the celestial plains—

Then, farewell world, whose vain fallations smile
Oft wound my heart her baneful joys to prove,
No more thy charms can my free'd soul beguile—
Lo'd in the realms of everlasting love.

H. H.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The journey of human life is bounded by very narrow limits, and in travelling the little space between the cradle and the grave, we have to contend with an endless variety of toils, of cares and perplexities. Many schemes and projects for the attainment of felicity engage the attention and invite the pursuit of the multitude, and all seem to wander and go astray, each in his own delusions, and become lost in chace of fancied happiness, still wood and never won. Moralists and others, who have attempted to reform the errors and abuses of mankind and show them in what their true happiness consists, have done comparatively but little to increase the stock of human felicity.—The boon is perhaps not to be secured by the possession of external acquirements, and hence, those who seek it in wisdom, wealth and fame never find it. The votaries of religion and virtue themselves, are sometimes apparently debarred from the enjoyment of happiness, while those who inherit by a luckiness of constitution an innate, easy and contented spirit, possess joy and genuine glee of soul. Through the medium of a lively and unadjudged imagination, they see every thing that surrounds them in a good humored light, and the propensity to be pleased accompanies them at all times and under all circumstances; sorrow scarcely finds an avenue to their hearts, and they are rarely affected, unless by some uncommon stroke of adversity. A man of this peculiar cast and character sits down at ease in the sunshine of contentment, free from a thousand pangs which are suffered by the wealthy, the great, the wise and even the virtuous. It is the genial temper of soul that renders a man a more successful candidate for happiness than any other quality, or possession. Religion and virtue have a powerful influence to control the turbulence of passion, to smooth the "care worn brow," and to guide the wandering footsteps in the paths of peace and felicity. Where nature has shed its kindly influence to dispose a man to be pleased and content with his lot, and religion and virtue lend their co-operating power, they fill up the crystal cup of pure joy as far as it can be tasted by human lips.

—Blood to each indulgent aim
O power supremely wise,
Whose happiness in aught
The hand of heaven denies.
Vain is alike the joy we seek,
And vain what we possess,
Unless harmonious reason rules
The passions into peace.

To temper'd wishes, just desires,
Is happiness confin'd,
And deaf to folly's call, attends
The music of the mind.”

MONITEUR.

HELL BRIDGE.

There is a narrow pass between the mountains in the neighbourhood of Ben-dearg, in the highlands of Scotland, which at a little distance has the appearance of an immense artificial bridge thrown over a tremendous chasm; but on nearer approach it is seen to be a wall of nature's own masonry, formed of vast and rugged bodies of solid rock, piled on each other as if in the giant sport of the architect. Its sides are in some places covered with trees of a considerable size; and the passenger who has a head steady enough to look down the precipice, may see the eyry of birds of prey beneath his feet. The path across is so narrow that it cannot admit of persons passing; and indeed none but natives would attempt the dangerous route, tho' it saves a circuit of three miles. Yet it sometimes happens that two travellers meet, owing to the curve formed by the pass preventing a view across from either side; and when this is the case one lies down, while the other crawls over his body. One day a highlander walking along the pass, when he had gained the highest part of the arch, observed another coming leisurely up, and being of the patrician order, called to him to lie down. The person disregarded the command, and the highlanders met on the summit. They were Cairn and Bendearg, of two families in enmity to each other.

"I was first at the top," said Bendearg, "and called out first; lie down, that I may pass over in peace." * When the Grant prostrates himself before the M'Pherson," answered the other, "it must be with sword driven through his body." "Turn back then," said Bendearg, "and repass as you came." "Go back yoself, if you like it," replied Grant; "I will not be the first of my name to turn before the M'Pherson."

They then threw their bonnets over the precipice, and advanced with a slow and cautious pace closer to each other. They were both unarmed. Stretching their limbs like men preparing for a desperate struggle, they planted their feet firmly on the ground, compressed their lips, knit their brows, and fixing fierce and watchful eyes on each other, stood prepared for the onset. They both grappled at the same moment; but being of equal strength were unable for some time to shift each other's position, standing fixed on the rock, with suppressed breath, and muscles strained to the "top of their bent," like statues carved out of the solid stone. At length M'Pherson suddenly removing his right foot so as to give him greater purchase stooped his body, and bent his enemy down with him by main strength, till they both leaned over the precipice, looking downward into the terrible abyss. The contest was as yet doubtful, for Grant and placed his foot firmly on an elevation at the brink, and had equal command of his enemy; but at this moment M'Pherson sunk slowly on his knee, and while Grant suddenly started back, stooping to take the supposed advantage, whirled him over his head into the gulf. M'Pherson himself fell back, and his body partly hanging over the rock, his antagonist gave way beneath him, and sank farther; till catching with a desperate effort at the solid stone above, he regained his footing. There was a pause of deathlike stillness, and the bold heart of M'Pherson felt sickened and faint. At length, as if compelled unwillingly by some mysterious feeling, he looked down over the precipice. Grant had caught with a death grip by the rugged point of a rock; his enemy was yet almost within his reach! His face was turned upwards, and there was in it horror and despair; but he uttered no word or cry. The next moment he loosed his hold and his brains were dashed out before the eyes of his hereditary foe; the mangled body disappeared among the trees, and its last heavy and hollow sound arose from the bottom. M'Pherson returned home an altered man. He purchased a commission in the army, and fell bravely in the wars of the peninsula. The Gaelic name of the place where this tragedy was acted signifies Hell Bridge.

DESCRIPTION OF ATHENIAN GIRLS.

Our hostess, Signora Vitali, introduced us to our next door neighbors, who consisted of her own sister, with three fair daughters, considered at this time the belles of Athens. They are known by the title of consulin, their father having held the post of British vice-consul. One of these young ladies was supposed to be that "Maid of Athens" who is celebrated in some beautiful verses annexed to Childe Harold; her countenance was extremely interesting, and her eye retained much of its wonted brilliancy; but the roses had already deserted her cheek, and we observed the remains only, of that loveliness which elicited such strains from an impassioned poet. So fading a flower is beauty in these climes, that a very few years see it rise to sparkle like a meteor and to vanish. A Grecian damsel of sixteen is frequently angelical; at twenty she becomes plain; and in five years more, frightfully ugly. There is no transition, as with us, from the light beauty of the girl to the mature graces of the matron and the venerable dignity of advanced age; the face of a sylph becomes almost at once transformed into a go-gon's head. In discussing this subject with Signore Luisieri, he assured me, that the fault lay not so much in the climate as in the destructive habits of the Grecian females, more especially in the abusus of the bath, which they attend almost daily, remaining in its hot sudatories several hours at a time, where they discuss more scandal than etiquette at an English tea-table in as many weeks; hence their colour vanishes and their fibres are relaxed; hence they become languid and unable to take wholesome exercise. Soon after the age of twenty wrinkles begin to appear, and they suffer all the inconveniences of premature debility. Though the Grecian females are not accomplished, yet they possess a considerable degree of elegance in their address and manners; their salutation is particularly graceful, consisting of a gentle inclination of the body whilst the right hand is brought in contact with the wrist; they are generally found by visitors reclining indolently on the sofas of the apartment, their silken robes bound round with a silver clasped zone, their hair partly wreathed with flowers, or adorned with pearls, and partly flowing in curls over their shoulder, their eyebrows carefully arranged and tinged with surme, a powder of the blackest dye, their nails stained with henna, and their complexion too often aided by an artificial lustre; exhibiting melancholy examples of neglect of nature's choicest gifts, the substantial graces of the mind.

Hughes' Travels in Greece.

THE MAN OF THE WORLD'S DICTIONARY.

Age.—The only secret that women keep inviolably.

Attorney.—A cat that settles differences between mice.

Adversity.—The crucible of man, in which he either evaporates or is purified.

Ambassador.—A titled personage sent by one court to another, for the laudable purpose of acting as a spy.

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Amiable man.—One eager to please every company, and ready to sacrifice each individual. He loves no one, is loved by no one; pleases all, and is often despised by every body.

Anathema.—Imprecations which the ministers of religion hurl upon the heads of those who offend them devoting them to eternal torments when they have not the power to inflict upon them temporal ones.

Armies.—Masses of men which sovereigns throw against one another, always, as they assert, to procure glory and happiness for their respective nations. Assemblages of men, who kill without knowing one another, in the defence of men they scarcely know.

Astronomy.—In this science the human mind appears in all its greatness; by it man learns his littleness.

Gaiety.—"The dew of gaiety," says Montesquieu, "rarely falls on perverse spirits." Louis XI. was always gloomy, and Henry IV. was always cheerful.

Gratis.—A word so foreign to our manners, that it has been borrowed from a dead language.

Indiscretion.—A defect in the judgement. Young people tell me what they do; old people what they have done; fools, what they would like to do; and woman, whatever enters their heads.

Irresolute man.—One who passes his life in hesitating what he shall do, and repenting of what he has done.

Visiting Card.—A memorial left by some one who is delighted at not having seen you.—London paper.

APHORISMS.

Christian graces are like perfumes; the more they are prest, the sweeter they smell; like stars, that shine brightest in the dark; like trees, the more they are shaken, the deeper

A GUIDE to the Game of Draughts.

GAME No. 5.

White moves first.	
2. to 10. 6 to 9. 32 to 29. 14 to 18.	
11. 13 to 13. 6. 9 to 14. 31 to 14.	
18. 13 to 8. 9. 1 to 27. 18 to 25.	
8. 15 to 24. 20. 1 to 30. 21 to 21.	
21. 17 to 15. 34 to 24. 21 to 10. 17.	
4. 6 to 28. 19 to 11. 15 to 21. 14.	
6. 19 to 14. 17 to 27. 24 to 3. 17.	
9. 11 to 20. 29 to 7. 11 to 24. 19.	
17. 13 to 9. 13 to 19. 16 to 15. 24.	
9. 14 to 20. 25 to 12. 19 to 28. 19.	
27. 23 to 5. 9 to 23. 7 to 17. 24.	

Draw Game.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

'SONNET TO MATILDA.'

Poetess thou mov'st in beauty, dark eyed dame,
Bleeding breathings from each feature fall,
Holding so love-ly in Apollo's hall,
Whom some young bard inspired harps for fame—
Thy airy motion laughing grace attends :
Love drunk with beauty ne'erless 'neath thy brow,
And, mad with pleasure, pour'st his glowing vow
Never to desert the shrine at which he bends.
Thou low'rt the impassioned music of the lyre,
And might, like hapless Sappho, wake the strings,
Wouldst thou but strike where capture elings
About the shades, and rouse her slumbering fire.
Lady, thy brilliant eyes are dip'd in dew,
Caught by the Morn's angel ere he Heaven flew.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

REASON AND REVELATION.

"Reason is natural Revelation, whereby the Eternal Father of Light, and Fountain of Knowledge, communicates to mankind that portion of truth which he has laid within the reach of their natural faculties : Revelation is natural Reason, enlarged by a new set of discoveries communicated by God immediately, which Reason vouches the truth of, by the testimony and proofs it gives, that they come from God. So that he that takes away Reason to make way for Revelation puts out the light of truth, and does much the same, as if he would persuade a man to put out his eyes, the better to receive the remote light of an invisible star by a telescope." Thus did an eminent Christian Philosopher esteem this distinguished gift ; and thus should all Christians regard it. Reason is always absurd, when its possessors forget that it came from the same Being who has given them a Revelation ; and that consequently these two instructors and guides cannot in any fair way be made to oppose each other. Strange, that this faculty which allows us to the Father of our spirits, should be so ungratefully received, and so inconsistently treated, as to say that "it is not the doctrine of Religion." Thus Reason is oft idolized when it serves our purposes, and trampled upon the moment it operates against prejudices. Strange those men who are set up as finger-posts to point the way to Heaven, should from the sacred Rostrum attempt to Reason us out of our Reason, and think to convince us that Religion and Revelation are very unreasonable things. But, singular as this conduct is, its cause is obvious. Some men have thought that to undervalue and decry their natural powers was to be humble ; but no mistake can be greater or more dangerous—it is not humility to lay our superstitions and follies at the door of another. It is not true humility to make poor old Adam or any body else take the blame of our faults. True humility consists in sorrowing for something which we have done ourselves, and endeavouring to do better ; not in finding fault with what we do not understand, or with that nature which God has given us, and tracing all our sins to some other cause than our own bad passions, the evil propensities which we ourselves have created. Let us not be led astray from the simplicity of the truth as it is in Jesus by such absurdities as these. It is true we are surrounded by temptations, but none of them are greater than we can resist, because to him that asketh of God it will be given without upbraiding. That Reason is a blessing, and the gift of God, will not, we presume, be denied. If Reason is not a blessing conferred by him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, it belongs to those who deny it, to tell us that Reason is not, they must tell us how it could be known that that which pretended to be a Revelation was really so, and how it could be proved that such a being as God existed. As rational and accountable beings, we shall do well always to bear in mind, that Reason is, and must be our guide, and as soon as we cease to consult and obey its dictates, we cease to be moral, religious, accountable beings.

C. P.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Southwark Bearer Society.

This Society has held public discussions, since the beginning of February, attended by a numerous and respectable audience, and the debates generally supported by men of abilities on both sides, who prove, or attempt to prove, the truth of their doctrines from the Scriptures. The first five evenings were devoted to the inquiry, "Does scripture or reason, teach an endless punishment to any individual?" since which time the popular doctrine of the Trinity, has been under discussion. These two doctrines, are considered by many the key to Christianity, while those that deny them, are supposed, not worthy of the name of Christians. But we often hear from different parts of our country, (and from parts of Europe) that, they are increasing rapidly in numbers, and if their opinions are correct, it becomes the imperative duty of all the different Ministers of the gospel, to attend, now an apologetical conference itself, and show by innumerable arguments, the unscripural opinions they hold ; and thus at least weaken if not entirely destroy the growing heresies. It will not be easier to inform the public, the principles on which this Society is founded, than certain distinctions are not to be found in it, though it is supported by men who have different opinions of the question already discussed; for any person,

of a good moral character, who believes in the Membership of Jesus, becomes a member by signing the constitution. The Society claims the privilege of making laws, electing officers, and choosing questions, though any of the audience has the privilege of giving his opinion on the subject, provided he can give his remarks to Thirty minutes; but should his ideas be written, to Fifteen minutes. The meetings are held on Friday evening, at the Southwark Hall. There is a similar Society that meets on Tuesday evenings, at the Commissioners' Hall, Northern Liberties, and I understand it is contemplated to establish a third in a central part of the City. J. Y.

Weekly Compendium.

A new opening for Yankee Enterprize.—A Missouri paper of the 18th of February, informs us that a wagon was taken, in the early part of last spring, from the vicinity of Franklin in that state, which cost there but \$150, to Santa Fe, where it was sold for seven hundred dollars!

A letter from Matanzas of the 19th ult states that the Pirates had then a large force at the windward, and had established a Battery. The English schr. bound to Lassau, recently captured, had been added to the piratical fleet. About 400 casks nails, 50 casks cheese, 73 to 100 cases of gin, paints, &c., taken out of the Dutch brig captured, had been found at Matanzas, and the persons who had the articles in possession were committed to prison.

The Telegraph of Port au Prince, the official paper, indignantly denies the allegations of the American Captain, arrived from that place at Wilmington, (North Carolina) concerning the misconduct of the negroes at the late dreadful conflagration in the Hayti capital. Gratitude is expressed to Mr. Correy, of Philadelphia, for the contradiction which he gave to those allegations. An official article repels also the charge preferred against the people of Hayti, of having fomented or assisted insurrections in the neighbouring islands or elsewhere.

The house of Mr. Whitney, of Cambridgeport, near Boston, took fire on Wednesday week, and was entirely consumed, together with all the household furniture, except a bureau and two beds. Mr. Whitney went into a chamber to secure his desk, containing his books and papers; the door was accidentally fastened upon him, and before he was relieved from his dreadful situation, he was burnt in a most shocking manner. His clothes were all destroyed, his hand burnt to a crisp, and his head and face disfigured most deplorably. His wife and only child happened to be in Boston at the time.

Killing Negroes.—The Charleston City Gazette of the 26th ult. says—two negroes, a man and a woman, belonging to Skerling Smith, Esq. were shot at Jacksonborough on Saturday evening last, by Mr. Addison, captain of the schr. Aligator. "The fellow died, the wench, it is supposed, will recover of the wound." The editor modestly abstains at present from any comment on this bloody transaction.

The Wilmington Gazette says, that apprehensions are entertained, that General Cadwallader's wound will produce lock-jaw, as his arm is much swelled and the ball not extracted.

We are sorry to see, in the account of damages done to vessels at Ocracock Bay by the late gale of wind, that the schooner Wesley, Capt. E. Runley, of Alexandria, bound for the coast of Florida, having on board letters for Commodore Porter's squadron, was driven ashore and totally lost, with all the crew, except the mate, Mr. John Mason.

Solomon Thompson, of Clarkesburgh, Maryland, was lately murdered on the public road. It appears he was murdered by a black man, who had been hired to commit the act by a woman with whom Thompson had lived for several years. The murderers have been arrested.

The Rev. C. F. Frey, agent for the American Society for improving the condition of the Jews, arrived in Savannah on the 3d inst. In the city of Charleston his collections amounted to \$732 47.

The Bank of Kentucky and branches, (says the Lexington Advertiser,) has again suspended specie payments.

A brig has arrived at New Bedford from a whaling voyage to the West Indies. Her crew are all colored persons, except the cook. On the 24th ult. an affray took place between Francis Ford, an officer, and Moses Sippie, a seaman, which ended in the death of the former, who was thrown overboard, and drowned. Sippie was immediately put in irons, and is now in jail in N. Bedford, awaiting his trial.—*Salem Gaz.*

It appears, that the British government had given orders to land troops in Cuba, for the extirpation of the pirates, in spite of any resistance from the government of the Island; which, after some opposition was finally acquiesced in by Spain. This it seems gave rise to the late rumours of England being about to seize the Island.

Another American murdered!—The brig Alert of Portsmouth, from New-Havanna, with a deck load of hogs, arrived at Havana on the 20th ult. Off the Moro, she was boarded in the night by two piratical boats with nine men each, and Captain Charles Blunt was killed and thrown overboard. The cook was stabbed and thrown in among the hogs, and nearly eaten up before being discovered. Several of the crew were badly wounded, and the brig robbed.

The Detroit Manuscript.—The Detroit Gazette says the singular volume recently discovered by Col. Edwards, has been compared with more than thirty different alphabets, ancient and modern, and although the characters in which it is written bear a slight affinity to several of them, it is very clear that they belong to neither. They bear more resemblance to the Phenician

Alphabet than any other with which they have been compared, though a number of the letters differ but little from the Saxon. There is no doubt, from the Latin sentences interspersed through it, that it is a religious work, and it is probably the production of some learned theologian of the seventeenth century, written in a peculiar cipher.

The Bermuda Gazette announces with pleasure, "that Sir William Lumley, the Governor of that Colony, who has made so much difficulty in the island, is under arrest in England, at the suit of the late Church Wardens of Saint George's, whom he unjustifiably imprisoned in the jail of that town, in the month of July, 1821 : And the editor is quite 'happy' in being enabled to add, from sources upon which the utmost reliance may be placed—that he is not likely ever again to return to the Government of that Colony."

Capt. Holdridge of the Howard, at New York, has brought despatches for government, from Mr. Gallatin, the Minister at Paris, stated to be important.

Vessels arriving at New-York, and subject to the examination of the Health Officer, began to be visited at the quarantine ground, on Staten Island on the 16th inst.

A Mr. Michael Farmer was murdered in a most shocking manner, near his own house, on the 14th of February, in Wayne county, Indiana. The murderer unknown.

Mr. George Larch, a respectable merchant of Easton, (Penn.) was drowned in the Delaware, on the 7th instant.

Capt. WILLIAM M. CRANE has been appointed to succeed Capt. MORRIS in the command of the Navy Yard and Station at Portsmouth, N. H.

The London Quarterly Review states, on good authority, that, in the 18 months ending in August last, not fewer than 400 slave ships had departed from the western coast of Africa, carrying away upwards of one hundred thousand slaves; nearly one-half of these were French, the rest mostly Portuguese.

We learn from the Montreal papers, that the Government of Lower Canada has given directions for the release of the steam boat Phoenix, which was seized last summer by an officer of the customs at St. Johns, and that she will ply as formerly on Lake Champlain, from Whitehall to St. Johns.

It is stated that no less than one hundred and two thousand inhabitants of the Island of Java had been swept away, in the course of the last year, by the *Cholera Morbus*.

Mr. Edward Barnard was killed a short time since, by the accidental discharge of his gun, while out shooting in the neighborhood of his residence on Skidaway Island, near Savannah. He mentioned that he was going to hunt rabbits, and from his not returning when expected, a search was commenced, which resulted in the discovery of his lifeless body with the gun lying beside it.

Arrival of the Congress.—The U. S. Frigate Congress, Capt. Biddle, has arrived in Hampton Roads after a cruise of five months in the W. India Seas, during which she has touched at St. Bartholomew, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Laguna, Curacao, Portau Prince, off Havana, and last at St. Jago de Cuba, whence she sailed on the 9th ult. The officers and crew have enjoyed fine health—having lost but two men. The Congress did not fall in with Com. Porter's squadron, nor with any piratical vessels, and brings neither political news nor papers. It is expected this ship will soon sail for Buenos Ayres, to carry out Cesar A. Rodney, Esq. minister of the U. S. to Rio Janeiro.

Baptiste Irvine lately escaped from prison at Curacao, on the 23d ult. by breaking one of the bars, and letting himself down by a cord from the window, two stories high. A reward of 200 pieces of eight was offered by the government, and in less than two hours the unfortunate man was found seated in the house of Mr. Merida, the agent of Colombia—Information was lodged against Mr. I. by a Spaniard, or less than two hours more he would have been safe; he was led to prison more dead than alive.—"I saw him," says a correspondent of the National Advocate, "immediately after he was brought by the guard; he looked pale and pale, my heart really bled for him; he drew a tear of pain from every beholder."

Mr. Irvine was aided in his attempt to escape by Mr. Ricardo, Esq. Attorney General and Sworn Interpreter to the King of Holland.

[From English papers.]

The Tread Mills in several of the towns of the Southern and Midland Counties, England, are completely out of work,—in other words where machinery is attached to them for grinding flour, &c. the Overseers are obliged to hire labourers, as these terrors to evil doers have frightened away the vagrants altogether. In goals where there have been thirty or forty beggars at a time, there are now but two or three.—The consequence has been a great reduction of prison expense, and a total removal of that nuisance—begging in the streets.

In the village of Mexho, near Doncaster, a man much addicted to swearing and drunkenness, was working last week in a neighbouring quarry, and happening to hear the tolling of the church bell, remarked, with an oath, "It was well it was not for him." To this a fellow-labourer observed, that, had it been so, there would have been no great loss to the world. Indignant at an observation so reproachful he was beginning to retort with another tremendous oath, when a fragment, falling from the quarry, instantly hurried the wretched man before the bar of his Maker!

FROM COM. PORTER'S SQUADRON.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board of the Squadron.

MATANZAS, MARCH 31, 1823.

"I returned to the ship last evening, after an absence of eight days in the boats, among the Keys, and along the North side of Cuba. We made very diligent searches on every Key, and particularly on Key Romano, the spot on which the gallant but unfortunate ALLEN fell, but were completely unsuccessful. We boarded a number of vessels during our absence, who were no doubt pirates, but they managed in such a manner that we could not, with any propriety, lay hold of them. Our Squadron are all dispersed in different directions. The *Shark* has gone to Caracca with some secret message from the Commodore. The *Wessel*, *Terror*, and *Perseus*, commanded by KENNEDY, HARRIS, and BOSS, are cruising on the South side of

Cuba, and are to join us at Thompson's Island, in a few days. A large fleet of merchantmen, of different nations, are lying here, to sail in a few days under our convoy. Heavy piratical schools have been cruising off this harbor for some time past, murdering and robbing everything they find in it. News has this instant reached us of the capture of two American vessels, by a large piratical schooner, about 15 miles to windward of this place. We are now fitting out our Boats, again, with all possible despatch, and will leave here in about an hour in pursuit of this schooner.

"Ere this comes to hand, you will probably have heard of the death of our brave and ever to be lamented brother officer, Lieut. WILLIAM H. COCKE, commander of the United States' Schooner Fox, who was wantonly and maliciously killed about three weeks ago, by a 42lb. shot from the Moro Castle, at St. John's, Porto Rico, while in the act of entering the harbor. It would be needless for me to attempt to picture to you the feelings which this circumstance has excited among the officers of the fleet; suffice it to say that there was scarcely a dry eye to be seen. A correspondence immediately ensued between the Commodore and the Captain General of Porto Rico, who made many excuses and apologies in behalf of the murderous villains who committed the horrid deed, but all to no purpose."

In the journal of an officer on board of the Peacock, published in the Norfolk Beacon, we find the following item relative to the death of Lieut. Cocke, not noted in any preceding account of that melancholy event. The circumstance of six thousand hot balls being prepared in the fort, gives the transaction a very unfavorable complexion. In speaking of the death of the commandant of Fox, he says—

"The particulars of this horrid transaction, you will no doubt see in the newspapers as soon as you receive this. It was really a most wanton murder. As his vessel was approaching the harbor, a gun was fired to bring her to, but it blowing very fresh, and the channel being so narrow that he thought the attempt to do it, would be attended with hazard, as he was in the midst of breakers, and the sea running mast head high, he continued on his course, when other shots were fired at him, one of which, a 42lb. ball, struck him a little above the hip, cut off his leg, one arm, and his body nearly in two, while he was so near the castle as to be in the act of hauling it. He lived 5 or 6 minutes—and although so dreadfully wounded, preserved his coolness and continued to give his orders for a short time; his death caused a great sensation of sorrow throughout the squadron, as he was believed as an officer and man by every body. There is no doubt but they would have destroyed this ship if she had attempted to enter, as they had 6000 red hot balls prepared for us. St. John is a very strong place, having batteries mounting upwards of 700 heavy cannon, in very commanding situations."

CHINA.—The following is an extract of a letter received per ship Atlas at Edgartown, Mass. from the Pacific. It is dated

"VALPARAISO, 15th December, 1822.

About the first of November appeared the new (commercial) *Regulations*—which for reasons mentioned below, Unkink will be very short-lived. We were endeavoring, although ineffectually, to begin business under these new regulations, when on the evening of the 19th ult. we were visited by a most tremendous earthquake. The first and most severe shock continued about two and a half minutes, and leveled nearly the whole of Valparaiso to the ground. All the Churches, all Almendral, all the Quelches of St. Francisco—are a heap of ruins—about a dozen or twenty houses in the port remain habitable. From two to three hundred lives are lost, but none whom you know. The shocks have continued as often as three or four each day, ever since, until the last two days—but not generally very severe.

In addition to this second calamity is the insurrection of General FREIRE, in Concepcion, he has approached as far as Talca in force.—A force is too strong to accept any terms short of overthrowing the present government. He is a great favorite with the people, and perhaps the revolt may not be disadvantageous to the country.—At any rate there can scarcely be a change for the worse.—American.

Extract of a letter from Valparaiso, of Dec. 14.

"It is expected that Lord Cochrane and many of his officers (some of whom are North Americans) will shortly leave the service of Chile in disgust.

"Much discontent exists in consequence of the late arbitrary acts of the government. Concepcion has indignantly refused to conform to the oppressive laws relative to duties, &c.

"The United States' schooner Peruvian, built by Com. Stewart, arrived here a few days since, and informs that the Franklin may be shortly expected here from the Northward."</p

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, April 19, 1823.

A singular fatality seems to attend our theatres. One by one they become a prey to the devouring element. To the number which have been lately destroyed by fire, may now be added the Theatre of Augusta, Georgia, which was entirely consumed by fire, on the night of Wednesday, the 2d inst. with nearly all its contents. It is not satisfactorily ascertained whether the fire was caused by accident or design.

A letter from Augusta, (Geo.) states that the Theatre was set on fire by a mulatto fellow named Moses, who had been in the employ of the manager, but being discharged, in revenge he set the building on fire. Should he be found guilty his life will be the forfeit.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

Since our last, (says the Philadelphia Recorder of this morning) intelligence has been received from England four days later than previous advices, viz. Liverpool dated to the 9th ult. and London to the 8th ult. A late arrival at New-York, from Havre, has brought Paris dates to the 11th ult. inclusive.

No formal declaration of hostilities on the part of France had as yet been issued; nor does it seem to us at all probable that there will be any further development of her views and designs, until her armies shall occupy Spanish ground; and, indeed, if her nefarious invasion should be so far successful, until her flag waves in triumph over the Spanish capital.

It would seem that the crisis was fast approaching. The Duc d'Angouleme was expected to leave Paris on the 13th March, for Perpignan, near the north-eastern frontier of Spain, and proceed thence to Bayonne. A Paris paper of the 4th says, "the Duke of Reggio has this day taken leave of the King, and sets off to-morrow to take command of the first corps of the Army of the Pyrenees at Bayonne."

In the French Chamber of Deputies, proceedings of a very violent nature—unprecedented even in the previous history of that sensitive and excitable body—had just taken place. M. Manuel, in consequence of some reflections cast upon the ruling party, had been expelled by a vote of the chamber, which was even enforced by personal violence. This had produced an indignant feeling in the populace; and at some time tumultuous groups were collected in the Boulevards, which required the interference of the *gen d'armes*.—Thierry had protested strongly against this hitherto undiscussed measure—and the excitement it had produced, together with the important circumstance of the refusal of the *plus* to execute the order of the chamber to drag Manuel out of it, had caused, it was supposed, some rise in the French funds, as suggesting an unequivocal caution to the *ultras* in relation to the probable consequences that would follow the departure of the royal troops from Paris, and therefore giving rise in the minds of some to the hope of more moderate and pacific counsels. The hope of peace had been rather confirmed by some recent events at Madrid, which were thought inimical to the maintenance of the noble stand taken by the Cortes in defence of their liberties—such as some jealous *equivalences* between the different corps of troops, and the resignation of those Ministers who had pledged themselves to support the cause of their country against the overweening pretensions of the Holy Alliance.

These hopes will doubtless prove to have been delusive—every thing indicated war. The most extensive preparations were being made at Bayonne for the immediate commencement of hostilities; and corresponding movements were observable on the other side of the frontier.

The inhabitants of Saragossa, so illustrious for their heroic defence against the former invasion of the French under Napoleon, had sworn to bury themselves under the ruins of their city, rather than submit to foreign control and dictation.

Portugal, it would seem, had determined to make common cause with Spain in the event of the hostile invasion of the territory of the latter—this is an important circumstance, and augurs well to the hopes of those who wish a successful issue to the benevolent policy of that country.

The plan of the French invasion is thus sealed.—An advance will be made to the capital in three directions, leaving St. Sebastian and Pamplona closely blockaded; the Constitutional government will be overthrown; a Regency will be formed, in case the Liberals shall have carried off the King; the Constitution (which is said to be already drawn up) will be proclaimed, and caused to be accepted in the country occupied by the army; and in this situation the resources of the mafines and machinations will be wasted, which have been employed in the other provinces to effect the counter-revolution."

In England, the popular sympathy in favour of the Spanish cause was on the increase; and had recently been loudly manifested on the occasion of a dinner given to the ambassadors of Spain and Portugal, at which 400 noblemen and gentlemen were present—and numero were excluded for want of room, who had offered as much as £50 for admission. As the guests retired, they were saluted by an immense assemblage of people with continued cheers and cries of "Spain forever!"—"The Spanish cause!"—"Down with the Holy Alliance!"—"Manuel forever!"—"No Bourbons."

Extract of a letter from an American at Matanzas, March 17.
"No opposition whatever will be made by this government to the landing of troops and hunting out these robbers; which if our commanders would do, they would very soon disperse the horde."

The Inquest of forcible entry, summoned in the affair of St. Mary's Church, has been found against the Bishop's party, so called, and the proceeding has been placed in a form, suitable to revise the proceeding.

Dr. Harvey Klapp has been re-appointed Vice Physician for the district of Southwark, by the commissioners of that district.

Second Edition.

Amongst the general complaints of hard times it is pleasant to notice, now and then, instances of extraordinary success in mercantile speculation, to balance the rueful story. A few days ago a brig belonging to this port, returned after a voyage of ten months, from the South Sea. She had shipped a cargo of flour at six dollars per barrel, and on her arrival at Valparaiso, sold it for \$36; and the purchaser immediately re-sold it at 60 dollars the barrel. Flour at that time was retailing at Lima at the rate of \$75 per barrel, but shortly after fell to less than half that price.

Dr. PERCIVAL.—An agent is now in New-York for the purpose of procuring subscribers to a valuable work now publishing in this city. Were we to judge from his conversation we should conclude his main object was to vilify the characters of several ministers of the gospel belonging to the Society of Friends, more particularly that of the venerable ELIAS HICKS, whom he has misrepresented in a shameful manner. It is presumed, the individual alluded to is not a member of the society, or he would be careful not to transgress the rule of discipline, against "tale-bearing and detraction, and spreading of evil reports."—We hope he will be more guarded for the future, otherwise he may hear something further on the subject.

On Tuesday morning last, in the neighbourhood of Market and Second street, considerable alarm was occasioned by the ravings of an infuriated Ox—his owners were driving him along the street, when he suddenly attacked a woman, whom he threw on the meat hooks in the market, and continued butting her, until he was driven off, when the woman was taken from her perilous situation with her hand much lacerated, the thumb being nearly torn off, she was otherwise considerably injured; another he threw over his back, and also overturned a man, but neither of them were much injured. By the adroitness of a coloured man a noose was slipped over his horns, by which he was secured to a pump, and there killed.

THE NEWS.

The Cadmus, arrived at New-York from France, brings Paris dates to the 14th of March, which contain London dates to the 11th and Madrid to the 5th of that month. The London Sun of the 11th of March observes:—"The despots yesterday received by government, added to the favourable advices from the Peninsula, had a most favourable effect on the funds, and it is hoped a greater advance will take place. Mr. JACKSON is about to return to Madrid. It is believed that a new negotiation is about to be entered into with Spain, which may yet prevent the commencement of hostilities. This opinion is strengthened by the interior situation of France, and the high price of the public funds. The critical situation of France should command the attention of her government, and if possible cause her to make a retrograde step sooner than employ those forces in a foreign invasion of which she has occasion to maintain her own tranquility. We wait with impatience for the king of Spain's speech at the opening of the ordinary Cortes." But the speech of the king has arrived, and though the Spanish government still acts on the defensive, no indication of a continuance of peace is to be perceived in that luminous and noble state paper. On the contrary, it anticipates nothing but hostilities; and a decree of the king proclaims that war has been resolved on, and that Spain was adopting the most efficient means to repel every aggression. A battle has no doubt been fought by this time; and our deliberate conviction is, that Spain will successfully defend her dominions and her liberties against French invasion and French domination.

THE CUBA PIRATES.

Captain Hamilton, arrived at Baltimore in the Spanish-schooner Gallega in eleven days from Havana, states that a few days previous to his sailing a British brig of war fell in with a piratical two-top-sail schooner off Cape Antonio, of six guns and one hundred and twenty men. Upon coaling alongside, the crew of the schooner boarded the brig, armed with knives and other weapons, and took possession of her, after killing eleven men and driving the whole of the British crew below. A British frigate soon after came up, gave chase to the brig, and recaptured her, the pirates having in the mean time returned to their own vessel, and finally made their escape. An action had also taken place near Cape Antonio, between the boats of a British sloop of war and a piratical scowler of six guns and sixty men, supposed to be the schooner *Gata*. After a few minutes the pirate blew up, and when the smoke dispersed, about twenty-five men were seen swimming in the water, to whom the boats gave no quarter. The schr. Pilot, Banks, from Norfolk, was captured by a pirate on the night of the 26th of March, 30 miles to the windward of Havana. On boarding, the piratical captain gave orders that all should be put to death and thrown overboard; but fortunately, a Spanish passenger on board begged for quarter in his native tongue, and the orders were countermanded. The crew and passengers were detained four days, and afterwards landed. Captain Banks, in coming through Matanzas, recognized a great part of his cargo, which was there offering for sale; but was strongly advised by his friends to be silent, as his life might be the forfeit.

DIED.
On Wednesday, the 16th inst. Mrs. CATHARINE EHRENZELLER, aged 81.

On Tuesday evening last, MR. ALEXANDER DEAN, Teacher.

On Tuesday, Mrs. DORCAS CARLISLE, wife of Mr. John Carlisle.

On Tuesday morning, ALEXANDER ADAMS, Merchant.

On Saturday afternoon, the 12th inst. Miss ELEANOR CAMERON.

On Saturday evening last, Mrs. ELIZABETH MARKLEY, consort of the late Daniel Markley, of Chester county.

On Friday afternoon, PETER GRAHAM, aged 25, a native of Ireland.

On Wednesday afternoon, JOHN GRAVES WADSWORTH, aged 26.

On Thursday afternoon, MR. ROBERT HILL, Cabinet maker, native of Scotland.

At sea, in Feb. last, JAMES FURZE, Jr., son of James Furze, of this city, aged 24.

Deaths during the past week.

ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	29	19
In New-York,	30	21
In Baltimore,	17	18

NEW-THEATRE.

Mrs. ENTWISLE'S BENEFIT.
This Evening, April 19,

Will be performed the Comedy of the JEALOUS WIFE.

Mr. Oakly, Mr. Duff, his first appearance these 3 years; Major Oakly, Mr. Warren; Sir Harry Beagle, Mr. Jefferson; Lord Trunket, Mr. H. Wallack; Captain O'Cutler, Mr. Burke; Mrs. Oakly, Mrs. Entwistle.

To which will be added, the favorite comic opera, in 2 acts, of THREE AND THE DEUCE.

Pertness Single, Mr. Duff; Fergine Single, Mr. Duff; Perrival Single, Mr. Duff.

On Monday, the tragedy of Alexander the Great—Stata, by Mrs. Duff; the Interlude of Lover's Quarrel—and the farce of the Hunter of the Ains, for the Benefit of Mr. Wilson.

Besides numerous Prizes of \$5, and smaller Prizes. The drawing will be announced in a few days.

Whole Tickets only 5 00 Quarters 1 25

H. Ives 2 00 Eighth 6 00

Orders (post paid) will meet with the strongest attention.

Club dealt with on the most liberal terms. All lottery information given gratis.

Philadelphia, April 19—10.

Fashionable Tailoring.

COURTLAND F. FOLWELL.

RUSPICUALLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his establishment to No. 63, SOUTH FIFTH STREET, where he still keeps a continuance of their favours. G. F. F. likewise informs his friends and customers that he has made arrangements so as to receive the imported fashions as soon as any other tailor in the city. Every garment therefore intrusted to him will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at a moderate price for cash.

N. B. A handsome assortment of Fashionable Silk, Ruler, and Elastic Spring Suspenders.

Philadelphia, April 19—10.

JUST PUBLISHED.

AND FOR SALE BY JOSEPH RAKESTRAW, NO. 256, North Third Street, Philadelphia, and ROBERT PORTER, Wilmington, Del.

The Letters of Paul and Amicus.

In one volume octavo, price \$1 50, in boards. On the 1st of the 5th month (May) next, the price will be raised to \$2 00.

This interesting discussion commenced in the early part of 1821, with an Essay over the signature of "Paul," in the Christian Repository, published at Wilmington, Del.; charging the society of Friends with holding doctrines and practices inimical to the principles of the Gospel, as contained in the scriptures of the Old and New Testament. These charges were ably met, by another writer over the signature of "Amicus," Schilder having the production of an anonymous writer excited a more lively interest, than those of "Paul" and "Amicus," especially among Presbyterians and Friends.

[As the authors have never been recognized, they only are responsible for the sentiments contained in their respective books.]

Philadelphia, April 19—10.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE,

IN THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

WHILE to be sold at public bidding, on Thursday the 1st day of May next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, all those two lots of ground and buildings thereon erected, consisting of FOUR FRAME BUILDINGS, two stories high, with kitchens in the rear of two of them, situated in St. John Street, between Green and Coates' streets, in the Northern Liberties, and running through to a fifteen feet wide alley, called Lilly Alley, where it has two fronts and two frame tenements erected thereon, Lot No. 1, has a front of twenty-two feet seven inches, and Lot No. 2, has a front of sixteen feet four inches, on St. John street, and each one hundred feet deep to Lilly Alley above.

The above property is clear of ground rent, and will be sold on accomodating terms. Any information required before the sale, will be given on application to C. J. WOLBERT, Auctioneer.

No. 30 North Second street.

N. B. The above property is insured. The terms on the above will show the property to any person wishing to inspect.

Philadelphia, April 19—10.

JOSEPH BROWNE,

BOOK-SELLER, LANE MAKER, &c. South-west Corner of Walnut and Dock streets, where all orders in his care will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Price 119—6 00

Remedy for the Piles.

THE Medicine now offered to the public is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience, and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases the patients had been labouring under this disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation without permanent advantage. It is not like those usually advertised, offered as an infallible cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief even in its worst forms in a short time, and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy.

Price 50 cents per box, (with directions) which generally effects a cure. Prepared and sold at

CHARLES JENKS, of Bridgetown, to

JAMES A. AUSTIN'S Drug and Chemical Store,

No. 273, North Third-street, Philadelphia.

2d mo. 15—7 50

At Friends' Meeting house, Heater street, N. Y. on the 10th inst. BENJAMIN D. HICKS, to

ELIZABETH T. HICKS, daughter of Whitehead Hicks, all that city.

At Friends' Meeting, Bristol, on the 16th inst.

CHARLES JENKS, of Bridgetown, to

MARY ANN, eldest daughter of John Newbold, Esq. of Bloomsdale, Bucks county.

2d mo. 15—7 50

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PHILADELPHIA.

SELLS THE VERY SPICE OF LIFE,
WHICH GIVES IT ALL ITS FLAVOUR."

UNHURSTIVE BEAUTY.

As lasses born silent with inconceivable light,
So modest ease in beauty shines most bright;
Unstringing charms with edge resistless falls,
And she with meant no mischief, does it all.

PUB. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENIGMAS.

A man who mourn'd for the loss of a day;
The warrior who wept for more nations to slay;
The maid who was won by twice seven years of toil;

The Pode, the brave chief of his own native soil;
A fanciful champion long nursed by her;
And a proud queen of Albion, more cruel than lions!

My initials will name you a sylph scarcely human;
Too gay for an angel, too lovely for woman.

With one half of a Musical instrument, take
Two-fifths of a sharp-tasted fruit, and you'll make
A sweet little budget of feminine charms;

Too bright for my pen, and too coy for my arms.

Y.

Difference between Goat and Rheumatism.

A Frenchman, being afflicted with the gout, was asked, what difference there was between that and the Rheumatism.—“One very great difference,” replied Monsieur—“Suppose you take one view, you patify your finger in, you turn it down, till you bear him no longer—dat is the Rheumatism—dat is the Goat.”

French English.—The French, notwithstanding the number of English among them, by no means improve in the knowledge of our language. The following *frais* appears in the *Palais Royal*.—“Sale and Purchase—of diamonds, coloured stones, fine pearls, and all kinds of jewels, gold and silver, both new and jewellry—(neuf et d'occasion). Exchanges are to be made, & to be retired from the public lending office in order to purchase them. All sorts of jewels, as well as clock and watch making, shall be intended with the greatest carefulness.”

Ruffs.—The ruff worn in the reign of Elizabeth attained the most extravagant pitch of absurdity. It reached behind to the very top of the head, and being of fine texture, it was strongly starched to make it stand upright; and in addition to this, was supported by an underpropper called a *sabatasse*. Stubbs says, “One arch or pillar wherewith the Devil's kingdom of great ruffs is underpinned, is a certain kind of liquid matter they call starch, where in the Devil has learned them to wash and die their ruffs, which being dry will stand stiff and inflexible about their necks.”

Plaid stiffs will neither shrink nor lose their lustre in cleaning them, if washed with soap and cold water, and stretched and ironed before they are dry.

BOOKS.

THIS Subscriber most respectfully informs the public, that he gives the utmost value for Libraries and small parcels of Books. Books exchanged on the most liberal terms.

EDWARD M. GREENE,

No. 29, South Front street.

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP, A NEWLY DISCOVERED MEDICINE, prepared from a compound of Medicinal Herbs and Plants being efficacious for the cure of Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs. Also to strengthen the weak stomachs of those who have been long confined by sickness.

Prepared by the inventor, JOHN B. HOWELL, back of No. 163, Vine Street, and sold at K. & N. North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, in vials of one gill, at 23 cents, with printed directions to each.

One vial is sufficient to cure an inveterate Cough in a grown person.

Jan 18—6m

J. MORTIMER, 74 south Second street, constantly on sale, at reduced prices. **B**RACK BOOKS, Custom House and other Blanks, and Stationary in general. All the New Publications as they appear. Orders taken for European and American periodicals. At rock-bottom prices.

Jan 4—6m

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

KREMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Cladined Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from \$2.30 to \$25 the thousand.

Jan 4—6m

IN THE PRESS,

AND will be published in a few days, by F. ETTELL, No. 58, Chestnut street, “The Power of the Church anticipated from the Power of Anti-Christ, the Man of Sin.” By EDMOND KELM, D.D., March 15—6m

Just Received, per Ship Moss,

AND on hand from former importations, and for sale by the Subscriber, Emollient Vegetable Rose, Sultana, Palm, Oriental, Cococnut, Silk, Hair and Cotton Soap, &c. &c. London Windsor Soap, Drs. Lavender Water, Milk Roses, Honey Water, Extract Roses, Bouquet Lavender, Vegetable Essence, Pas de Castagna.

BRUSHES and COMBS,

Of every description. A fine Assortment of RODGERS' PENKNIVES & SCISSORS,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Moroccon Work Boxes, Silver Pencil Cases & Thimbles, Velvet Purse, Purse Claps, Cut Glass Necktie Bottles, Children's Fancy Toys, &c. &c.

THOMAS S. ANNERS, No. 141 Chestnut street, opposite Philadelphia's Bank.

Jan 5—6m

JAMES B. WOOD, 42 SPRUCE, between First and Second streets, (near the Brandywine, Philadelphia.)

Manufactures and keeps constantly on hand, the Patent Wheat Fans and the old Dutch Fans, likewise Fans for cleaning Coffee and Rice and all other Grain.

GUITTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had in above, and others of all sorts and sizes.

FARMING ATTACHMENTS, of every description, for shipping, or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms.

PATENT SPRING SADDLES.

I. LUKE & SON,

HAVING purchased the exclusive right of manufacturing Mr. Nathan's newly invented, and highly approved, PATENT SPRING SADDLES, within the city and county of Philadelphia, now offer for sale, and will keep constantly on hand, at their Manufactories, No. 102, and 106, MARKET STREET, a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, constructed upon springs, which has been pronounced, by the best judges, to be the greatest improvement ever offered to the public; the Saddles being so constructed, as to be free from any liability to injure the horse's back, and to carry the rider with inconceivable ease.

N. B. The public are particularly requested to call at either of the above mentioned establishments, where they can see, and judge for themselves, of the utility of the Spring Saddle, and likewise, if requested, be accommodated with one to ride, or make trial of, where there is likewise a complete assortment of the ordinary kinds of Saddles, Bridles, Travelling Trunks, Harness, Whips, Vases, &c.

At which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

Oct 26—6m

COLLECTING, &c.

WATCH-MAKER, No. 106, Market Street, between 3d and 4th streets, have for sale an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches. Also, a variety of fine gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Jewellery, &c. &c., which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

B. Gentlemen can be accommodated with Spring Saddles for trial, if required.

A. ATKINSON'S

Superior Patent Spring Riding Saddles and Patent Laporte Bridles, &c.

HAVING purchased of JOHN J. MORRIS, of the city of New-York, the sole and entire right of making and vending his newly invented SPRING SEAT and SPRING POINTED SADDLES, within the city and county of Philadelphia, offers for sale, at his Saddle and Harness Manufactory, No. 5 North Fifth street.

Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see the principle on which they are constructed.—Nearly two years' trial of the above Saddles in New-York, has rendered comments unnecessary—confidence of their utility he offers them to the public, that they may decide on their superiority.

The Laporte Bridles are constructed in such a manner as to curb the most vicious Horse without injuring him, and with perfect ease and safety to the rider. They are well adapted for Ladies, and persons not in the practice of riding, as it gives them full power over their Horses in cases of flight.—They can also be applied to Harness of every description. Also, for sale, an assortment of Superior STEEL and PLATED BITS and STIRRUPS.

B. Gentlemen can be accommodated with Spring Saddles for trial, if required.

June 15—6m

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON.

WATCH-MAKER, No. 106, Market Street, between 3d and 4th streets, have for sale an assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches. Also, a variety of fine gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Jewellery, &c. &c., which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

Oct 5—6m

SILVEIRA & BROWNE,

WOOLEN DRAPERS AND TAYLORS, No. 83, South Second Street, between Norris's and Gray's Alley, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have now on hand a handsome assortment of superfine Black and Blue CLOTHES, with a variety of other fashionable colours; a fine assortment of CASSIMERES and VESTINGS of the newest fashion; together with a large assortment of PLAID CLOAKS, which will be disposed of at a very low rate. Any of the above will be made to order on the most reasonable terms, and as they are provided with the best workmen, they will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour them with their custom.

Nov 30—6m

DYING, SCOURING, &c.

SAMUEL BURTON, Silk, Woolen and Cotton Dyer, Scourer, &c. conducts his business at No. 18 BANK STREET, between Second and Third streets, a few doors below Market street.

Piece Goods dyed or restored, finished and put up in the original style. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments, of every description, cleaned or dyed to any pattern. Merino and Cassimere Shawls cleaned or dyed to any pattern. Merino and Cassimere Shawls cleaned and pressed. Merino Curtains secured and water-marked. Leghorn Straw and Clop Hats dyed and pressed.

N. B.—Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted.

April 12—6m

GEORGE SPACKMAN,

CLICK & WATCH MAKER, No. 34 North Third Street, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business at the above Stand, where he intends keeping an assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Seals & Keys; Silver Spoons, Sugar Tong, Spectacles, and a variety of other articles, all of which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

N. B.—Clocks and Watches carefully repaired and warranted.

April 12—6m

JOSEPH RICHARDS,

RESPPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has recommended the Green business in the store, No. 22 NORTH SECOND STREET, adjoining Christ Church, where he has now on hand and for sale, a general and well selected assortment of every article in his line, such as very superior Old Cognac and Bordelais Brandy, 1st and 4th proof—Bolland Gin, Weasel & Char—Jameson Spirits—Antigua and St. Croix & L. P. Madeira Wine—Teneriffe, Lisbon, Dry and Sweet Malaga, Port and Claret, do. bottles & draft—Cherry Bounce, —with an assortment of Cordials and other Domestic Liquor—Fresh Bouillon, Salad Oil, by the basket or bottle—Green and Black Tea, of the latest importations in market—Coffee—Brown Lump and Loaf Sugars—Chocolate, No. 1—Philadelphia do.—Men's Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, Pepper and Gingers—Raisins—Powder and Shot—Honey—W. I. and G. House Molasses—and a variety of article which it is unnecessary to mention.

Aug 10—6m

JOSEPH ALLCHIN,

BOOK BINDER and GILDER on the edges Books, Letter and Tiffagree Paper. Paper blacked on the edges for mounting, at No. 12 Vine street, third door above Fifth street, west side. Where he continues to manufacture Book Tables and Chess Boards.

Orders from any part of the United States on reasonable terms.

Mar. 4—6m

TO Builders and Stoekkeepers.

THIS Subscriber having been constantly employed above nine years making circular and straight SASH, he is enabled to make them in the neatest and best manner, at a low price. Stoekkeepers want of Bulk Windows or inside Sash, would find it their advantage to employ him, as in many cases he would take part payment in goods.

JOHN GALLWAY,

No. 3 Lyndall's alley, near the S. W. corner of 12th and Walnut streets.

Dec 7—6m

CHEAP DRY GOODS and Carpeting.

THIS Subscriber is selling off his Stock of DRY GOODS and Carpeting at reduced prices, as he has concluded to retire from the Dry Goods business; therefore offers his stock for sale, and will Rent his Store and Cellar. Any person wishing for a good Store and Stand have an opportunity of establishing themselves in his old stand, and in business, at a cheap rate, and if he can only command from 6 to 800\$, he may do a good business, as the custom to this stand is worth one thousand dollars to any person commencing. The whole or any part of his stock is for sale. Apply at No. 48, Market Street, next door to the Washington Museum.

JESSE SHARPLESS.

N. B.—The store and cellar is large and convenient for wholesale or retail.

50 pieces of Bag Carpeting for sale.

Feb. 8—6m

TO Fullers and Manufacturers.

FULLER'S BOARDS, of a superior quality, for sale by RICHARDS JOHNSON, No. 31 Market street. Also, for sale as above a large general assortment of good Blank Books, Paper, Stationery, &c. which together with a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books, will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Court and Merchant's Account Books ruled & bound to any pattern.

□ RAGS and QUILLS taken in exchange.

July 6—6m

REMOVAL.

THIS Subscriber has removed his GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLE and PENCIL CASE MANUFACTORY, from No. 89 south Second street, to No. 45 Chestnut street, three doors above Second—Where he will continue to manufacture, and keep constantly for sale, the above Articles, of a superior quality.—He thanks his friends and the public for former favours, and solicits a continuance of their patronage.

NOV. 16—6m

JACOB STOCKMAN,

FREDERICK KLETT, WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, O. and Colouman, No. 261, N. E. corner of Callehill & Second street, respectfully offers to Physicians, Country Merchants, Dyers and Fullers, a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs, such as Logwood, Red and Nicaragua Wood, Turmeric, Copperas, Verdigris, Madder, Cubeb, Wood, Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muric Acid, Cochineal, &c. Dry and Ground White Lead, Red Lead, Orange Mineral, Litharge, Vermilion, Prussian Blue, Chrome Yellow, Rose Pink, Stone Chire, Philadelphia and Patent Green, Barber, Whiting, &c.; with a general assortment of Window Glass.

□ The above articles will be sold on reasonable terms. Prompt attention will be paid to all orders which he may be favoured with, and packed in the most careful manner.

July 13—6m

JAMES BIRD,

STILL continues the BOOT AND SHOE MAKING business No. 35, North Tenth street, directly opposite the Chester and Delaware Brewery, and thence by faithful work and strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. And all gentlemen and ladies who will favour him with their custom shall be attended to with fidelity. Also keeps a supply of various kinds and qualities of leather, attended to throughout; writings of all kinds correctly executed; Money always to be had in good security; and generally in the performance of all due services, wherein the aid of an agent or attorney, may be convenient or useful.

N. B.—A Register of Real Estate, &c. kept open for inspection and insertion. Fifty cents charge for entry.

June 8—6m

ISAAC BARTRAM, Junior,

HAVING purchased the Stock, and taking the long established Stand of the late BENJAMIN HORNER, No. 47 Market street, Philadelphia, offers for sale on very reasonable terms, a choice and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE.